



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

(1900, p. 10) and in *Journal für Ornithologie* (1900, p. 358) he defends its use.—W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

**Phoebe** (*Sayornis phæbe*) in Colorado.—Whilst looking through some of my Colorado birds preparatory to sending them to the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) London—I was pleased to find a male example of the above bird taken in Pueblo Co., Colorado on April 5, 1896. So far as I am aware this is the second occurrence of this species in the State.—WILLOUGHBY P. LOWE, *Throuleigh, Okehampton, England.*

**The Fox Sparrow in Central Park, New York City, in August.**—On the afternoon of August 9, with the temperature at 85°, I was in Central Park looking for early migrating warblers. As I was going along a path bordered by rhododendron shrubbery, I noticed a fair-sized bird hopping along the edge of the path a few yards in front of me, scratching in the dead leaves for food. A long look through binoculars proved it to be a Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca iliaca*) with somewhat worn plumage, although the coloring was very rich. The bird appeared thoroughly miserable and was obviously suffering from the heat. So listless was it, that rather than move away, it permitted a very near approach, finally taking wing with a feeble “cheep.” This effort seemed to exhaust what little energy it had left, as I found it sulking at the base of a bush, and it actually permitted me to part the upper branches of the bush and peer down at it with my face not more than five feet away. I stared at it some time before it finally moved off once more, and I followed it about for some ten minutes longer, in no case being far enough away to use binoculars. I cannot say whether it was a ‘left over’ from the last season or a migrant. The Fox Sparrow does not arrive in Central Park much before October 15 as a rule. The bird was not seen again, though I was in that part of the Park almost every day until the end of August.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *New York City.*

**An Abnormal Rose-breasted Grosbeak.**—I have a female *Zamelodia ludoviciana* which I took on June 7, 1894, at Sand Lake, Parry Sound District, Ontario, and which closely resembles one described by Mr. Robert Barbour (Auk, 1913, page 435). In my bird the under parts are grayish white, the streaks are few, narrow and confined to the sides; the breast has a rather faint patch of deep chrome yellow which follows in general outline that of the adult male; the back is much lighter than is usual in the normal female, the feathers being edged with gray instead of brown which brings into contrast the dark centers of both the scapular and back feathers, the rump and upper tail coverts are olive gray; the axillars and under wing coverts are normal in color but a few of the latter have rose colored streaks which though very fine are more pronounced than usual. The bird was sexed and I think correctly by the late Mr. Geo. E. Atkinson.—J. H. FLEMING, *Toronto, Ontario.*